

Some notes on *Hypericum*.—In the BOTANICAL GAZETTE for April and May, 1886, was published my revision of North American Hypericaceæ; while in the number for October, 1886, were published further notes and a description of a new species, *H. lobocarpum* Gattinger, from the "oak-barrens" of W. Tennessee and probably W. Mississippi. A few additional notes are made at this time to record our present knowledge of this group.

The interesting new species *H. lobocarpum* was found growing abundantly near Lake Charles, Louisiana, in July and August, 1888, by Prof. W. W. Daves. The range of this species is therefore extended over the Lower Mississippi region, from Tennessee southward. It should be looked for in E. Arkansas.

I am informed by Dr. Watson that during Dr. Gray's last visit to Paris, in 1887, he re-examined the types of *Hypericum* there, and states positively that Lamarck's *H. cistifolium* is neither *H. opacum* Torr. & Gray, as he first thought, nor *H. nudiflorum* Michx., as I considered it in the revision, but *H. sphærocarpum* Michx. Therefore *H. sphærocarpum* Michx. must become *H. cistifolium* Lam., and *H. cistifolium* of my revision, not Lamarck, becomes again *H. nudiflorum* Michx.

Another correction may as well be made. Under *H. opacum* Torr. & Gray, in the revision, *H. cistifolium* is quoted as a synonym, with the authority "Watson, Bibl. Index. Polypet. 125, not Lam." This authority should be changed so as to read "Torr. & Gray, Fl. i. 674, and later authors, not Lam."—JOHN M. COULTER, *Crawfordsville, Ind.*

Sterility of violets.—It is a curious fact that with the remarkable arrangements for cross-pollination in numerous species of violets they rarely cross-fertilize. In order to assure myself of this conclusion, I removed a number to my garden several years ago. I have *V. sagittata*, *V. pedata*, var. *bicolor*, *V. striata*, *V. Canadensis*, *V. palmata*, var. *cucullata*, under observation, and, with the exception of one plant of the latter, I have never had a petaliferous flower bear seed. This one was growing on a very dry rockery. They all bear fruit abundantly from cleistogene flowers. The perfect flowers, on my grounds, are not cross-fertilized by insect or any other agency. They are not fertilized at all. Though environment (whatever that may mean) has undoubted influence on determining the development and functional powers of stamens and pistils, I incline to the belief that the same facts will be found generally elsewhere.—THOMAS MEEHAN, *Germantown, Penn.*

***Dionæa muscipula*.**—I have had under observation a flowering plant of *Dionæa muscipula* Ellis, and the following notes may be of interest: Of the seven flowers of the irregular umbel, the uppermost opened first. The ten stamens were mature and copiously discharging pollen, while the style was small, and leaning towards one side, the stigmas undeveloped. Thirty-six hours later the fringed stigmas unfolded, and spread